

Indonesia - Green Prosperity: Social Forestry Grant Portfolio

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Overview

Identification

COUNTRY

Indonesia

EVALUATION TITLE

Green Prosperity: Social Forestry Grant Portfolio

EVALUATION TYPE

Independent Performance Evaluation

ID NUMBER

DDI-IDN-MCC-GP-SF-2019-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

- v01: Edited, anonymous dataset for public distribution.

Overview

ABSTRACT

MCC evaluability assessments review the coherence and logic of a project, validate data availability, and assess the extent to which stakeholders are likely to use information gathered from a subsequent evaluation. In the context of this EA for SF under the Green Prosperity Facility, the SFGs are defined as the portfolio of 27 grants related to SF, issued under the CBNRM grant facility. This EA applies MCC's Project EA tool to examine the technical feasibility of conducting a full evaluation, as well as with the value of undertaking that evaluation. MCC guidance for conducting an EA is established and this report specifically assesses the five evaluability dimensions and associated questions as reflected in the MCC Project EA tool summarized below.

1. Dimension 1. Problem Diagnostic: Is the problem clearly defined and is there sufficient evidence to support the problem diagnostic?
2. Dimension 2. Theory of Change: Are the project objectives and Theory of Change (ToC)/logic clearly defined?
3. Dimension 3. Risk Mitigation: Are the risks and assumptions clearly defined with potential risk mitigation strategies?
4. Dimension 4. Beneficiary Analysis: Are the project participants clearly defined and justified in terms of geographic scope and eligibility criteria?
5. Dimension 5. Monitoring and Evaluation: Are the metrics for measuring results for both accountability and learning clearly defined?

In this engagement, Integra assessed the evaluability of SF under GP through document review, site visits, key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) (where appropriate) with SFG grantees, MCA-I staff (where possible), and other government officials. Integra experts spent several weeks in Indonesia, meeting a total of 66 individuals and conducting 22 KIIs. NVIVO software assisted in the compilation and analysis of FGD and KII data while SPSS statistics software facilitated the organization and assessment of available data from the SFGs to answer several questions relevant to the five evaluability dimensions.

Based on the findings from this EA, Integra found that a full evaluation of the SF grants as a whole cannot be conducted. Further, while the individual grants may be evaluable, given this initial review, and the long-term nature of forestry projects in general, the information that could be anticipated from an evaluation of the individual grants is limited.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Evaluability Assessment

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Grantees, government officials, MCC and MCA-I staff, and community members.

KIND OF DATA

Other

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Forests & Forestry	World Bank	
Land (policy, resource management)	World Bank	
Environment	World Bank	
Community Driven Development	World Bank	
Agriculture and Irrigation	MCC Sector	

KEYWORDS

Performance evaluation, Compact, Indonesia, Green Prosperity Project, Environment, Grants, Natural Resource Management, Social Forestry

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

West Sumatra, Jambi, and West Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, and Kalimantan

UNIVERSE

N/A

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Integra Government Services International LLC	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC		Review of Metadata
Integra Government Services International LLC			Independent Evaluator

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2019-12-04

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1 (2019-12): This is the original version, to be used as the template for upcoming data reporting.

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-IDN-MCC-GP-SF-2019-v01

MCC Compact and Program

COMPACT OR THRESHOLD

Indonesia Compact I

PROGRAM

In 2011, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) entered into a five-year, \$600 million compact agreement with the Government of Indonesia (GoI), which came into force in April 2013. As part of this agreement, the Millennium Challenge Account Indonesia (MCA-I) was established and three multimillion dollar facilities were implemented to support the GoI's priority of sustainable economic growth for the country focused on community-based health and nutrition, procurement modernization, and a green economy. The green economy facility, referred to as Green Prosperity (GP), aimed to increase productivity, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and reduce land-based greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by expanding renewable energy, improving land use practices, and improving natural resources management (NRM). GP employed a community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) grant facility wherein MCA-I designated funding for activities in support of Social Forestry (SF). While the concept of SF is loosely defined, MCA-I application of the concept addresses grassroots/community-based management of forests historically under indigenous management and/or use. The CBNRM grant facility was implemented to support and build the capacity of NGOs, cooperatives, community groups, farmers' groups and other community-based organizations. The support focused on developing models for community-based forest management schemes that were financially viable and environmentally sustainable. The call for proposals under the CBNRM grant facility included activities to increase the access to, and authority over, forests used by indigenous groups, as well as activities promoting tree-planting initiatives on community-owned land. Of the 53 grants issued under Window 2 of the CBNRM, 27 were "mostly" focused on SF. Integra was tasked with conducting an evaluability assessment to review the coherence and logic of the SF grants as a whole, validate data availability, and assess the extent to which stakeholders are likely to use information gathered from a subsequent evaluation. In the context of this Evaluability Assessment (EA), the SF grants are defined as the portfolio of 27 grants related to SF under the CBNRM grant facility. This assessment applies MCC's Project EA tool to examine the technical feasibility of conducting a full evaluation, as well as the value of undertaking an evaluation.

MCC SECTOR

Other (Other)

PROGRAM LOGIC

The absence of a clear problem definition in the context of a constraints analysis undermines the evaluation of a SF effort. Fundamentally, the SF activities were aligned with Government of Indonesia established priorities: 1. Forest tenure/legality 2. Sustainable land management practices 3. Improve livelihoods through agroforestry 4. Build capacity in small businesses. While the SF objectives are clearly defined and understood by stakeholders, they are not part of the constraints analysis, and the causal logic for SF activities was not apparent in Integra's assessment. While the SF grants and concept notes funded under the CBNRM grant facility identified outcomes and "problem areas", they were specific to their intervention and how it would lead to achieving the stated objectives. This resulted in varied approaches as well as inconsistent metrics and data sources across the SF activities. Ultimately, the SF activities were defined by the grantees with guidelines provided by the CBNRM grant facility, as opposed to a designed intervention based on a program logic to address economic constraints.

PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

The evaluability assessment included grantees, key informants, government officials, focus group discussions, and MCC and/or MCA-I staff. Integra prioritized which grantees to interview and collect data from based on: 1) the feasibility (time and expense) of reaching a representative sample of grantees and 2) a sample of grantees that represent the four pillars of SF defined by MCA-I. MCC's selection of grantees was tied to geographic location and previous project experience. Opportunities for economic activity and forest restoration and conservation depended on location.

Sampling

Study Population

N/A

Sampling Procedure

N/A

Deviations from Sample Design

N/A

Response Rate

N/A

Weighting

N/A

Questionnaires

Overview

An interview guide in English (found in Appendix E of the SF evaluability report) was utilized. The interview guide was designed to elicit a more detailed and deeper understanding of the technical issues related to Social Forestry.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2019-04-14	2019-05-07	N/A

Data Collection Notes

The PEA explores the overall objectives for SF under GP and how those objectives were woven into SFGs designs. Integra examined the CBNRM call for proposals, researched the evolution of SF in Indonesia, reviewed grantees' concept notes, and conducted discussions with MCC staff and other stakeholders that participated in the design. Integra assessed how the SFGs were implemented and their operational status through site visits as well as document reviews, key informant interviews (KIIS) and focus group discussions (FGDs) (where appropriate) with grantees, MCA-I staff (where possible), and other government officials. Integra's team spent several weeks in Jambi, West Sumatra, and East, West and Central Lombok. In total, the team met with a total of 66 individuals and conducted 22 KIIs.

Questionnaires

An interview guide in English (found in Appendix E of the SF evaluability report) was utilized. The interview guide was designed to elicit a more detailed and deeper understanding of the technical issues related to Social Forestry.

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Integra Government Services International LLC		

Supervision

The EA team consisted of the Social Forestry specialists and a local Evaluation Specialist. Data entry tasks were shared over the course of the data collection period. The team conducted the interviews jointly using English or Bahasa. All data was noted manually in a notebook or on a laptop during data collection.

Data Processing

Data Editing

The EA team assessed how SF grants were implemented and their operational status through site visits as well as document reviews, key informant interviews (KIIs), and focus group discussions (FGDs) (where appropriate) with grantees, MCA-I staff, and other government officials. Interview notes were cleaned at the end of each day of data collection, and aggregated at the end of each week in the evaluation team's data management system. All data editing was conducted manually based on exchanges between team members to clarify inconsistencies between notes. The team conducted team analysis sessions once per week to help identify emerging themes, trends, and/or findings. After the team completed data collection, cleaned interview notes were analyzed for coding.

Other Processing

All data was noted manually in a notebook or on a laptop during data collection. During fieldwork, interviewers would review notes to ensure accuracy. Computer typed notes were then shared with other interviewers, reviewed, and saved on the team's data management system. NVIVO software was utilized to assist in the analysis of FGD and KII data. The evaluation specialist then used these notes to enter into the coding software used. A total of two team members typed notes, reviewed notes and developed coding.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

N/A